

Cal



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLE—June 4, 1926.  
BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT  
THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION  
POLICY TOWARD SOVIET  
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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SAN FRANCISCO

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

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No. 18

## British Labor Movement

By Len De Caux, Brookwood Graduate, Staff of the Illinois Miner.

### I. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

(This is the first of a series of articles on the British Labor Movement written by Len De Caux, who has recently returned from a year's study of the labor movement in England and the continent. Mr. De Caux is a native of England and so has more than a casual student's knowledge of conditions there. He is a graduate of Brookwood, and while in Europe was correspondent for the Federated Press. He is now on the staff of the Illinois Miner.)

Great Britain is more than three thousand miles away from America, but when the Prince of Wales falls off his horse in England we can all read about it in the American papers on the same day. We can now telephone from New York to London, and a passenger service by airship is projected which will cross the Atlantic in a day and a half. As the world is brought closer together by radio, cable, air service and the like, we realize even more clearly how conditions in distant countries affect the most intimate details of our own lives in America.

The present coal crisis in England has been reflected daily and immediately in the American coal market, and the American operators have decided to keep their mines running or to close them down accordingly. American clothing manufacturers, seeking to escape union conditions in America, have opened up business in London, and the British tailors' union has a new problem on its hands. British union machinists emigrate to America and create a problem for the International Association of Machinists in this country. When Great Britain forms a rubber monopoly, workers are thrown out of a job in Akron, Ohio, while cheap production of automobiles in Detroit causes unemployment in Coventry, England.

But beyond these instances of how an American worker's bread and butter may depend on what is happening in another country, there is a further reason why the British labor movement in particular should be closely watched and studied by wide-awake American unionists.

#### First to Unionize.

England was the first country in which a labor movement arose. It was the first country in which factory production took root, the first to pass through that great industrial change in the methods of production that created the class of wage workers, to serve whose interests labor movements have arisen in every country. Just as Japan, one of the latest countries to become industrialized, has modelled itself on the pattern of America and Europe, both employers and workers drawing lessons from the countries which have preceded it in these developments, so Germany, the United States and other countries have in the past followed England, seeking to profit from her riper experience and to avoid, where possible, the mistakes made by the pioneer of industrialism.

Making all allowances for the great difference in geography, economic status and national make-up, it is still apparent that British labor passed through many stages which American labor did not reach until later, because of the comparatively recent development of the latter's industrialism. This is one of the chief reasons why a study of British labor's development may be peculiarly

fruitful to American workers, for beneath the surface differences we can find a parallel in the older country for many of the most vexing problems that American labor is now facing.

#### The Industrial Revolution.

We do not have to turn over the pages of history to explain what is meant by the industrial revolution. Recent spectacular strikes of textile and other factory workers in China and India have drawn the attention of the world to the hideous conditions of exploitation in existence at this very day and hour. We learn, for instance, from official reports that 22,440 Chinese children under twelve years of age are working twelve hours a day in Shanghai mills and factories, whose sanitation "leaves very much to be desired," for wages which average less than ten cents a day in American money; that tens of thousands of women and even children are employed underground in Indian mines; that land workers by the hundreds of thousands in India have been driven by poverty and the exactions of landlords and usurers to toil in the factories fourteen hours a day, living in foul and crowded hovels, and seeking to keep alive and repay their accumulating debts on wages which average thirty cents a day.

These Chinese and Hindus are now passing through just such a bitter discipline for their new status as wage workers, as the British workers passed through in the eighteenth century. Changes in agriculture have reduced them to the direst poverty, the competition of machinery has made it impossible for them to live as handicraftsmen and independent producers, and new factories have crowded them into the cities to be the helpless prey of rapacious employers, who are themselves driven by forces of competition which are outside their control.

That is the seamy side of what we call the industrial revolution, that great change brought about in the lives of the people by the introduction of machinery, the use of power, the improvement of transportation, and the coming of the factory system of production.

#### Early Inventions.

It was factors such as England's island situation, her development of colonies and overseas trade, and her immunity from internal wars in the earlier eighteenth century that helped to make her the first country in which the industrial revolution took place. When John Watt discovered the power of steam and applied it to do work that was formerly done by human muscle or by primitive means, he was one of the agents of this revolution. When Hargreaves invented the spinning-jenny in 1767, Crompton the spinning mule, Cartwright the power loom and Whitney the cotton-gin, they were helping to lay the foundations of a new age, for it was in the textile industry that the factory system first developed.

Improved methods of smelting iron and making it malleable, which were introduced at this time and made the manufacture of machinery possible, and improved means of transportation by the development of canals, and the use later of steamships and locomotives, were further indispensable instruments of the great change.

But how about the workers who were to be called to the cities to operate the new creatures

of iron? These came partly from the domestic producers—the handicraftsmen, who soon found that their primitive methods could not compete with the machines, and partly from the land.

Improved methods of farming were being applied, and large scale farming was driving the peasant producer from the land. The need for wool for the textile factories was encouraging sheep-raising, which requires fewer workers than agriculture. And finally the Enclosure Acts, by which the common lands were divided up, acted in such a way as to turn on the world with no means of making a livelihood, thousands of poor land workers who had previously used the common lands for grazing and other purposes.

#### Factories.

So we have great masses of people driven by dire necessity to seek work in the factories that were responsible for their helpless condition, and the population of the new industrial cities more than doubled in the last half of the eighteenth century.

Women and children were from the first employed most in the new mills, because their labor was cheaper than that of men. The largest percentage of factory operatives at this period were children under 18, the next largest adult females, and only one-quarter were adult males. The atrocious conditions under which they worked for at least forty years after the introduction of the factory system we need not go into, for they are being paralleled today by conditions in China, Japan and India.

So, for the first time in history, we find created a huge class of people, soon to be the majority of the population, who do not own the instruments by which they produce nor the product of their toil, and who are compelled to work for wages, which another and much smaller class of people, the employers, can grant or withhold at their will, and to work under conditions which are dictated by this employing class. In a word, we have the creation of the first working class, the people whose needs were to bring into being the first labor movement.

#### Unions.

Trade unionism itself was not created by the industrial revolution. We find trade unions in existence as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century and even before. But they were produced by certain conditions, previously existent in certain trades, which the industrial revolution was later to spread over the broad masses. Trade unions arose in all cases in which the bulk of the workers had ceased to be independent pro-

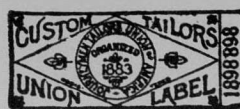
# BOSS

## THE TAILOR

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Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and  
Overcoats  
at  
Popular  
Prices



All Work  
Done Under  
Strictly  
Union  
Conditions



ducers, owning their own tools, material and the product of their labor, and had passed into the condition of life-long wage-earners, possessing none of these. This condition was brought about in some trades earlier than in others by their greater adaptability to a division of labor, and in this way we find at the beginning of the eighteenth century the typical journeyman tailor in London had become a life-long wage-earner. It is not surprising therefore that the earliest instances of trade unionism occur in this trade.

One of the methods used by these early trade unions was the petition to parliament, for it had long been recognized as one of the functions of the state to regulate the conditions of industry. But with the industrial revolution, the state's policy changed and adapted itself to the demands of the new employing class, who not only demanded—as indeed the very nature of the new industry itself demanded—the repeal of all the old guild restrictions, but also rejected all government interference in industry.

Not only, however, were the unions no longer aided by the government in regulating wages, but they were actively persecuted. Successive acts were passed in the course of the century, notably the Combination Laws of 1721 and 1799, that kept reducing to ever narrower limits the activities of those few workingmen's associations that were tolerated, and making it a crime for two or more workers to agree together to demand a wage increase. By the end of the eighteenth century practically every form of workmen's association, even including trade clubs and friendly societies, had become illegal.

But the severest measures of repression could not arrest the development of trade unionism, and in the next issue will be shown the revolt of the British workers against the hideous conditions brought about by the industrial revolution, and the crystallization of this revolt into the first organized labor movement.

#### FARM RELIEF FROM ELECTRIC POWER.

The electrification of rural districts will change farm life, Guy E. Tripp of the Westinghouse Company told the National Electric Light Association, in session at Atlantic City.

"Give the farmer electric power at a reasonable cost," said Mr. Tripp, "and he can relieve himself and family of a large portion of labor and raise his living standard to a level corresponding to that of the city dweller."

"This is a day of organizations. Many of the larger corporations have merged into supercorporations that control the railroads, the coal mines, the steel, lumber and the water power of the country. Unless the laborers and the farmers of the country are highly organized, they will be unable to protect themselves in the great competitive industrial life of the nation."—Representative Browne of Wisconsin.

**Union House      Union Clerks**  
**Demand the Label**

**We have every item of Men's Apparel  
from Sox to Suits with the United  
Garment Workers' Label**

**Johnson's**

**2554 MISSION STREET**  
Next to New Mission Theatre

#### THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1926.

Gentlemen:

The past five years of industrial peace in San Francisco, with its resultant progress and prosperity has in large measure existed because of your support of the Industrial Association.

The present controversy with the carpenters involving no question of hours, wages or working conditions, but only that of the American Plan, emphasizes the necessity of being prepared for emergencies.

The future industrial freedom of San Francisco must be safeguarded and the American Plan kept soundly entrenched by an indication of your further support.

Our Advisory Board has determined to secure the underwriting of \$1,000,000, as was done five years ago. This underwriting will take the form of signed pledges from San Francisco's business and financial interests. Subscriptions under the pledge will be called for when the Advisory Board deems it necessary.

An executive Finance Committee has been appointed. This Committee has made a detailed study and outlined a policy which will insure the proportionate distribution of this fund in an equitable manner among the business interests of San Francisco.

The Committee urges you to sign the enclosed card, pledging you to underwrite what, in its opinion, is your fair share of the total.

Yours very truly,

EXECUTIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE,  
Sgd. C. McIntosh, Chairman.

The following story is taken from one of the morning papers, and we wonder if it is for this purpose that the Industrial Association desires to have the business men of this city contribute a million dollars:

Accused of having provided the revolver with which a union carpenter was held at bay while being beaten in his home last week, Frank Strohm, manager of the City Hotel at 181 Jessie street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having a deadly weapon in his possession.

His arrest was brought about when Harry Smith, former convict, 3335 Nineteenth street, in custody on a felony charge of carrying a gun, told Police Captain Steven Bunner that he borrowed a revolver from Strohm last Tuesday night just before accompanying John Dooling of 657 Clay street to the home of Frank E. Daniels, union carpenter, at 266 Spreckels street, where Daniels was badly beaten.

Before Smith and Dooling could make their escape police arrived. Both were charged with assault to commit murder. Smith, being a former convict, fell afoul a statute making it a felony for such to carry weapons, when a gun was found in his possession, and was additionally charged with that offense.

Strohm, at whose hotel many non-union carpenters make their home, was brought before Police Judge Lazarus. His bail was set at \$500 and his case postponed until June 7, when Smith and Dooling will also be given hearing.

**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING**  
**TRADES COUNCIL.**

San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1926.

To the Merchants of San Francisco:

Under date of May 25th, the Industrial Association of San Francisco issued a circular letter calling upon the San Francisco business and financial interests to raise another million dollar fund.

This is the third time in ten years that the same small group of self-appointed dictators is

extracting a million dollar assessment from the merchants and business men of San Francisco.

The first million dollar jack pot was raised in 1916 by the so-called Law and Order Committee which was, however, composed of virtually the same men who now dominate the Industrial Association.

The second million dollar offering was called for in 1921. And now you are asked to come through once more. Two million dollars have been spent. Another million is needed! What for?

According to the Industrial Association's latest dunning letter, money is needed to keep the "American Plan" soundly entrenched.

What is this American Plan and why does it require million upon million to keep it "entrenched"?

The so-called "American Plan" is an attempt to maintain a disorganized element in the midst of a society all the other elements of which are fully organized.

This is an extremely difficult and expensive task because man's natural tendency is to organize in every field of endeavor. Business, wholesale and retail, is organized. Building contractors and manufacturers of every sort have their particular trade organizations. Banks and other financial institutions are organized. The churches are organized. The "drys" are organized and the "wets" are perfecting their organization. To make a long story short, all groups in America's complex life are organized. In fact, the few who struggle along without any organization are commonly regarded as freaks. Hence, when the directors of the Industrial Association try to maintain a group of unorganized workers, in trades especially

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

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3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission St.

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1006 Phelan Bldg. San Francisco

DOUGLAS 4222

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Phone Douglas 2412 25 Years' Experience  
Oculists' Prescriptions Filled

**GEO. P. MARTIN**

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

Office with G. E. Biddell & Co., Kodaks, Etc.  
712 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO

**WHITTHORNE  
& SWAN**

**Can and Do  
Undersell**

**on good, clean,  
staple merchandise**

**MISSION STREET, NEAR 22ND**

Formerly Davis' Department Store



singled out for attack, the cost of such an effort is bound to be beyond all calculation.

The spending orgy of the Industrial Association may be summarized. Here is how millions of dollars have been squandered by the Association:

(1) To pay handsome salaries to a useless staff of alleged experts in industrial relations and to maintain elaborately appointed offices for said "experts."

(2) To constantly import men from all parts of the United States so as to have available for strike-breaking purposes a nucleus of unorganized workers.

(3) To pay fanciful retainers to detective agencies who turn loose on the community questionable characters of every description. This group includes professional sluggers, ex-convicts and types of the underworld whom no self-respecting San Franciscan will invite to his home.

(4) To publish numerous bulletins slandering and maligning the American trade-union movement; also recently to buy pages of space in the daily press intimating that no man is safe on the streets of San Francisco and that the organized workers of San Francisco encourage and condone violence.

With regard to the expense enumerated under paragraphs 1 and 2, there is no occasion for argument. If the business interests of San Francisco think that a few million dollars will crush organization among the working people, that it will stamp out collective bargaining and compel each individual worker to humbly stand in line and take whatever the organized employers are willing to give, well, history will surely repeat itself. We confidently abide our time knowing full well that at the end of such a contest there will be a wiser and stronger labor movement.

It is the expenditures enumerated under paragraphs 3 and 4 to which we desire to call your special attention.

We maintain that it is unfair and unjust—yes, it is cowardly—for the bosses of the Industrial Association to close their eyes to the thuggery and violence constantly committed under their auspices and in their behalf. Only the alleged violence said to be committed in behalf of the Labor Unions is featured in grossly distorted advertisements.

Mr. Boynton and his confederates seem to have a double code of morals. The public records of San Francisco tell numerous instances of unprovoked assaults, including murder, upon members of labor unions. Assaults upon citizens and taxpayers of San Francisco are not listed in the Industrial Association's calendar of crime as long as the victims are members of labor unions. Evi-

dently it is quite o. k. to slug San Francisco union men. But when so-called guards or imported strike-breakers stub their toes then the case is instantly deemed worthy of nation-wide advertising.

Aside from the misleading cry of law and order the Industrial Association has not an issue which they dare to submit to the public of San Francisco. The falsely labeled American Plan and so-called "industrial freedom" merely express the longing of a few arrogant men for absolutism in industry.

Posing as pillars of society these men publicly threatened to take the law into their own hands just because peace officers and judges refuse to do their bidding.

There is no occasion for industrial strife in San Francisco today. The organized carpenters and the organized building contractors would quickly settle all difference if permitted to do so by the bosses of the Industrial Association.

We therefore make this earnest closing appeal. If you think that the workers alone should remain unorganized in our community; if you think that collective bargaining is all wrong and that each worker should be required to drive a separate bargain for wages and working hours; if you think that violence is justified when committed under the auspices of the Industrial Association, then by all means subscribe to the third million dollar slush fund. Bear in mind, however, that the recent drive for San Francisco Community Chest fell short over \$200,000. This means that approved charitable work must be curtailed, that some of San Francisco's babies must go without milk. Please consider this fact when writing your pledge to the Industrial Association.

Finally, rest assured that when the last cent of the third million has been squandered the labor unions of San Francisco will be doing business as heretofore!

Yours for prosperity, justice, and a bigger San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,  
John A. O'Connell, Secretary.  
SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING TRADES  
COUNCIL,  
Thomas Doyle, Secretary.

#### FOOD COSTS GO UP.

During the month of March 15 to April 15 food costs increased 1½ per cent, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. During the year period from April, 1925, costs increased nearly 8 per cent.

### Quality First UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone  
Market 1721  
Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars

Hemlock 6870

The **EASY** Vacuum Electric  
WASHER

EASY HOUSEKEEPING SHOP  
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We Service Washers

*Fred Hartsock*  
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VERY REASONABLE PRICES  
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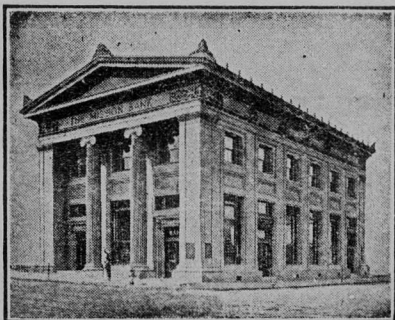
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## POLICY TOWARD SOVIET.

By Chester M. Wright.

Editor, International Labor News Service.  
(In an address delivered before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, in Philadelphia, May 15th, in rejoinder to Col. Raymond Robins and others.)

It is the point of view of American labor and the point of view which seems to me that only one worth while, that in dealing with the soviet regime in Russia on policy of America must be based entirely upon principle and not at all upon trade or economic considerations.

The recognition or non-recognition of the soviets by America has been, is and should be forever, dependent upon something far more in keeping with American traditions and principles than either the volume of business to be had or the economic conditions of the Russian people themselves.

It would be my pleasure to devote myself entirely to that aspect of the situation. But so much has been said about the importance of other considerations that I shall take a portion of my time for discussion of those relatively non-essentials:

We have been told that:

1. We ought to find some road to agreement with the soviets so that trade may be stimulated;
2. Russian labor enjoys the best standards in Europe and that Russia has the most comprehensive plan for general popular education;
3. We ought to send a business and diplomatic mission to Russia;
4. Russian natural resources should be brought into the service of Europe and the Russian market should be thrown open to American labor and capital;
5. Russia would, if so approached, make a reasonable settlement of her debt to America, compensate for property pillaged and guarantee against propaganda in America.

These are the things we are told every day in the year. Manifestly those who bear these messages are not enemies of the soviet regime. But let us examine, all too briefly, the proposals as made.

\* \* \*

It is a curious fact that trade with Russia is better than ever and that the United States has more than the lion's share of soviet business. Russia's average imports from the United States, England and Germany combined during the years 1909-13 amounted to about 64 per cent of her total imports, and of the 64 per cent the United States supplied about 11 per cent. Russian imports from the same countries in 1924-25 amounted to about 57 per cent of her total imports, and of the 57 per cent the United States supplied about 47 per cent, a little less than one-half of all of the Russian imports from the three countries.

If trade is to be the reward, then business has its reward already and the honor of the country need not be offered as its equivalent. In 1923 President Coolidge said in a message to Congress: "I do not propose to barter away for the privilege of trade any of the cherished rights of humanity. I do not propose to make merchandise of any American principles. These rights and principles must go wherever the sanctions of our government go."

We have, it seems to me, the right at least to hope that those who have a regard for ethics in international affairs will support that pronouncement of an administration that has not gained fame because of ethical pronouncements but rather as the exponent of business and the rights of business.

With the picture of Russian labor conditions let us deal briefly. We grieve that the workers of Russia are not as prosperous as is by some reported. The splendid program of education, let us concede, exists. But the existence of a program has never educated any child or put finer thoughts into the mind of any adult. Programs are easily

made and a hundred of them could be made here today. Sad to relate, there is in Russia only a program for education.

It was Rykov, addressing the Petrograd soviet but a few weeks ago, who said that 40 per cent of the children are without school facilities, an estimate probably far too low. It was he also who said that labor productivity has declined during the last eight months, that the soviet authorities are unable to decrease dwelling congestion, that wages could not be increased, that there are 300,000 waifs and that 30 per cent of the peasantry is without horses.

\* \* \*

The New York Times, May 13, 1926, quotes Djerkinsky, president of the supreme economic council, as saying the average wage for building trades laborer is from 12 to 25 chervonetz rubles per month, which is from six to twelve and one-half dollars. And they work a ten-hour day. The International Labor Office at Geneva reports the metal workers' wage as 52.64 chervonetz rubles per month—\$26.32. And for practical purposes these wage figures must again be cut in half because of the fact that the buying power of the ruble is but half its pre-war buying power. The railway workers fare even worse. Their monthly wage is now 58 rubles, and the commissar for communications, Rudzutak, reports that "good work could hardly be expected so long as station staffs were housed in tents and trucks, workers' settlements consist of dug-outs. \* \* \* " As to housing, they have what they know in Moscow as the "coffin ration."

If these, the standards in what are usually accepted as the best paid industries, are the best in Europe, then Europe has sunk to a level lower than even the best informed of us is aware of. The fact is that the Russian worker is today enslaved politically, mentally, spiritually and economically, the most abject victim of brutality, autocracy and terrible ambition in the civilized world.

\* \* \*

When we come to consider the gains to be secured from "sitting down around a table" with soviet representatives, where do we find ourselves? Those who propose this course say we should get some sort of settlement of the debt, some sort of return of property or compensation therefor, and a promise to stop propaganda.

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out sitting anywhere except at their own desks. These would no doubt be considered some of President Coolidge's "works meet for repentance," and no conferences required for their doing. If a marauder is abroad no wise man thinks of going into conference with him to bring about an agreement under which he will stop his criminal career. The marauder is considered to have no right save the right to a fair trial. The thing for the soviet regime to do is, not to talk about stopping, not to talk about repairing, but to do those things.

But the moment the soviet regime ceases propaganda for the world revolution it abandons its avowed principal mission in existence and loses its one dominating characteristic. It can not stop.

"Whatever benefits communism is moral; whatever injures communism is immoral," said Lenin, and America must reckon with that fundamental soviet doctrine. Morality does not exist in the soviets. A word given to the bourgeoisie is a word to be broken at soviet convenience.

Stalin, the most powerful man in Russia today, said just last December: "The theory and practice of the communist international is the organization of the mass revolutionary movement against capitalism. This is true. This is the task of the communists."

He said further at the same time: "The theory and practice of the Comintern (Communist Internationale) consists in the organization of the revolutionary mass movement against capitalism."

\* \* \*

In which countries now having relations with the soviets have the conditions suggested here today been granted or fulfilled? Every nation that has recognized the soviets has had nothing but grief for its reward. Stanley Urquhart, reporting recently to the directors of the Russo-Asiatic Corporation, said that in eight years the soviets had not returned to anyone one farthing of compensation for property confiscated. And in no nation has there been a cessation of propaganda.

I have just come from Mexico where I talked with the man who had been labor attache representing the Mexican foreign office in Russia. He resigned to come home and go to work in a factory rather than continue where, as he said, "no lover of liberty could be happy," because of constant espionage and constant rifling of his papers. And in Mexico the chief business of the Russian soviet ambassador is to propagandize and suborn the trade union movement, at which task he has happily been a complete and miserable failure. But such is the task of soviet diplomats wherever they go. They are agents of the program of world revolution.

\* \* \*

What recognition means was admirably set forth by Elihu Root in a letter to Ivy Lee, adviser on public relations to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Root said: "For the United States to recognize Russia would be to publicly acknowledge that the avowed purpose of the present Russian government to overthrow by force our system of government is consistent with international friendship. Of course, that would be a lie, and it is always unwise for a nation to govern its action by anything but the truth, as it understands the truth."

American labor, which, I think, can not be said to be acting selfishly, has repeatedly declared its opposition to recognition, and this in the face of repeated lures of more work for those in need of work. But it kept the faith. Samuel Gompers, in a most impressive moment when we were talking of these things alone, said that it was his hope that America would be the final defender of democracy, the last remaining line of defense for freedom, if it should so come to pass that Europe fell entirely under the sway of autocracy.

It was a splendid hope and a splendid tribute to what he believed America to be.

The soviet regime is autocratic to the last degree. It is composed of various branches, each having its purpose—the so-called government of Russia, the Russian communist party, and the communist internationale. All of these link together in a common head, but of the three the internationale is the most important. It is clear that the dictators of red Russia care not for the welfare of Russians, except as it is in some degree necessary to the business of keeping the red internationale in working order. That is the spear point, the engine for world conquest.

\* \* \*

Regardless of whether we believe the propaganda of bolshevism is dangerous and effective they believe it, and they continue it, not in friendship, but in avowed hostility. Let me ask how we can go in friendship to a regime that is avowedly hostile to us without by so doing laying ourselves the more conveniently open to the attack? Real peace can not be made when one party to the alleged peace is hostile and intends to remain hostile.

The soviet regime rests, not upon any consent of the people, but upon force alone. So it came, so it remains, strange as it may seem. It is the most unscrupulous force the world has ever known, the most menacing.

America has pursued a proper course. We need not follow the example of other nations which have uniformly acted for reasons that do not exist in America. If others make common cause with revolution, with treachery, with brutality, with arrogance and autocracy, if others open their doors to these things, must we do likewise against our better judgment and in betrayal of our faith in freedom and democracy?

Let us thank what gods there be that America has had the courage, the faith, the vision, to be right, and let us pray that she may with equally splendid courage go on in faithfulness to the most cherished principles of organized human society. America can afford to be right, no matter how many others may be forced to be wrong.

#### ALL OF A KIND.

There was me and pap and some more of the crowd,

Was settin' round in Jimmerson's store,  
When Bill Hawkins told a tale he 'lowed  
Would set the fellers in a roar.

Says he: "When I was livin' in the West,  
Along the edge of Ioway,  
I knowed a feller there that made  
A hundred dollars in half a day.

"The old Missoo' got on a raise—  
A regular old Missouri flood—  
An' this feller thinks he sees a chance  
In catchin' floatin' firewood.

"So he advertised for fifty men  
In the Roarin' City Weekly News  
To meet him on the river bank  
With skiffs an' boats or with canoes.

"An' he hired them fellers to catch that wood,  
An' all that mornin' the wood they ketched,  
An' the pay he give 's where the joke comes in—  
He gives 'em half of what they fetched."

An' the fellers laughed at old Billy's yarn,  
Laughed and said they thought it grand—  
Yet all of them fellers that cackled so  
Was workin' on shares on rented land!

—Labor.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1926

A candidate for Congress in one of our California districts announces that he is opposed to the League of Nations and the World Court, and his conversation indicates that he believes the League of Nations is a new brand of laundry soap, while the World Court is the place where Helen Wills plays tennis. Believing in the idea that cleanliness is next to Godliness this politician naturally opposes clean linen and clean sport, and on such a platform he expects to be elected by the people to legislate for them in the House of Representatives at Washington.

If you are not registered by July 31st, when many important candidacies will be settled, you will be unable to express your choice for public officeholders. The Primary Election occurs on August 31st, and in order to be entitled to vote you must register this year thirty days previous to that date. Do not delay this most important duty of every citizen. If you fail to register you give your opponents just that much greater advantage over you. If you want to be in a position to protect yourself, register now. Do not put it off another day. Delays are dangerous. Something may happen to prevent you registering at some future time.

If we were to judge by the actions of some members of unions we would be compelled to come to the conclusion that the labor movement had reached the stage where we could afford to sit back on our haunches and loll in stupid complacency and self-satisfaction while our enemies circled around us and fenced us in beyond the possibility of escape from their clutches, because there are many members who pay no attention whatever to union affairs. They never attend meetings, never seem to care whether things are going well or ill, whether progress is being made or whether the movement is retrograding. They seem satisfied with the present and unconcerned about the future, if one can judge by their everyday conduct. Some of them surely need a terrific economic jolt to lift them out of their listlessness and put a little life into their dead mentalities, and if they do not wake up that economic jolt is sure to come, sooner or later.

## Revives Ancient Libel

Judge Gary agrees with the ancient English king that the ocean tide can be stayed by stern command.

In defending the anti-union shop at the semi-annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, in New York, the judge made this reference to trade unions:

"Their form of association, their decisions, their collection and distribution of monies, in short, all their methods and acts are not disclosed to the public, and, as a rule, the rank and file have little to say and do not have much information in advance as to what their leaders, so called, expect to do in regard to their welfare, or what money is to be raised or expended or how it shall be used. Nor is any account rendered to those who contribute. Usually they have no voice in the question of whether they shall be required to strike or allowed to work."

It seems incredible that a business man of recognized standing should make such statements. They are even unworthy of Citizens' Alliance business agents who thrive on the credulity of small merchants.

After these misrepresentations, Judge Gary gave this notice that he will not defend his position:

"There is no desire or intention to provoke discussion, much less controversy, nor do more than hint at the disposition of employers in this country."

Evading controversy will not compose differences of opinion. Making serious charges and then running away does not close the incident.

The most casual reading of history should acquaint any one with the fact that the labor movement can not be airily swept aside. Nor will it remain silent when misrepresented.

It is not true that trade unionists do not control their movement; that they do not demand an accounting of monies collected and expended, or that their officials exercise autocratic or unauthorized power.

There can be no general concord or understanding between labor and capitalists as long as a considerable section of the latter profess such distressing ignorance of this country's greatest social phenomena.

These libels are not new to organized workers. Despite them labor has developed character, consciousness of right and an intelligent power for good that is felt in every social, economic, civic and political activity.

Wherever applied, labor's demand for democracy in industry has supplanted ignorance and intolerance that is ever associated with autocratic control.

It is unnecessary for Judge Gary to "hint" at the position of anti-union employers. Labor is well aware that their purpose is to feudalize industry.

They plead "freedom for labor" while they deny the one thing that will substitute fact for fiction.

Organized labor's best answer to the anti-union employer is to sweep the ground from under him by education and agitation.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

It looks very much as though the Chicago Federation of Labor, in opening its radio broadcasting station without permission from the Department of Commerce, will have to make a test case in the courts to determine whether the Federal Government holds such jurisdiction over the air. It will be a most interesting case because if the government can control the air in this regard it follows that its jurisdiction may be broadened, possibly including management over the air that we must breathe in order to live.

If the members of unions are really serious in their desire to promote the cause of collective bargaining in industry a most effective means for so doing is to demand the union label on all the articles they purchase. It is the safest, the surest and the easiest possible way to accomplish that end, and why more of them do not avail themselves of the opportunity is beyond understanding. Every union label article purchased makes more work for members of the union producing the commodity purchased, and it is a sort of endless chain proposition that keeps going on and on, doing more and more good as the demand increases. Do your share in this great work and be a real trade unionist.

The American Plan has received some very severe jolts in all parts of California recently. First the Molders' Union of San Francisco defeated the plan, then came the carpenters' demand for a union shop in the Bay District, which was successful. Then the carpenters of Los Angeles refused to continue to work with non-unionists and within three weeks the whole county was almost completely unionized. Bakersfield is to be next, the carpenters there notifying employers that after June 14th union carpenters will not work under open shop conditions on any construction job. The open shoppers are being jolted from so many directions in this State that they have become so bewildered that they do not know what they are doing. They are acting like a pack of maniacs.

The official organ of the Anti-Saloon League in California says: "The wet position is hopeless unless public opinion in the states can be changed." Is it possible that the author of that sentence has failed to observe that public opinion in the states has changed overwhelmingly to the wet side since the people have become convinced of the utter absurdity of the prohibition law and the impossibility of enforcing restrictive legislation that is opposed by large majorities of the people? The prohibition fanatics took a most unfair advantage of more than 5,000,000 citizens who were away from home rendering service of one kind or another to their country, in the Army, Navy and other fields of helpfulness at the time the legislation was put through. Dodge and sneak as they may, the prohibitionists know that they were not fair and reasonable in their activities, and that, therefore, the legislation, passed under such circumstances, could not hope to find approval from fair and reasonable people. They are in a particularly strong position now because of the difficulty of amending the Constitution and they are shouting with great glee over the ability of a small minority to force its will upon the majority, but the time is not far distant when the deluded, but decent people in their ranks, will become disgusted with them and make it possible to wipe out the obnoxious and dangerous Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

## WIT AT RANDOM

## I WANT A JOB.

I am thirty-five years of age, married man; commercial education and two years college, three years selling experience. Wont work mornings, afternoons or evenings.—Ad in an Indiana paper.

Young Mrs. Green (at bank teller's window)—I wish to open an account here.

Teller—Very well, madam. How much do you want to deposit?

Mrs. Green—"Why, nothing. I want to draw out forty dollars.—Boston Transcript.

This reminds us of seeing a man in a circus side-show, five feet in height, who was advertised as a dwarf. When we expressed surprise to the proprietor, he replied: "That's the wonderful thing about him. He's the tallest dwarf in the world."—The Outlook.

A West Virginia dinky, a blacksmith, recently announced a change in his business as follows:

"Notice. De copardnership heretofore resisting between me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owed de firm will settle with me, and what de firm owes will settle with Mose."

Two small girls were playing together one afternoon in the park.

"I wonder what time it is?" said one of them at last.

"Well, it can't be four o'clock yet," replied the other with magnificent logic, "because my mother said I was to be home at four—and I'm not."—The Tattler.

The president of a large corporation had occasion one day to reprimand an employee for his inefficiency, whereupon the inefficient young man began finding fault with the way in which the president was managing affairs. The head of the corporation turned angrily toward the speaker.

"Are you the president of this corporation?" he demanded.

"No, sir; of course not," answered the employee.

"Well, then," thundered the president, "don't talk like a fool."—Forbes Magazine.

A negro preacher walked into the office of a newspaper in Rockymount, North Carolina, and said: "Misto Edito', they is forty-three of my congregation which subscribe fo' yo' paper. Do that entitle me to have a chu'ch notice in yo' Sadday issue?" "Sit down and write," said the editor. "I thank you." And this is the notice the minister wrote: "Mount Memorial Baptist Church, the Rev. John Walker, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. In the promulgation of the gospel, three books is necessary: The Bible, the hymn book, and the pocket book. Come tomorrow and bring all three."—The Christian Register.

"Where were you yesterday, Tommy Cribbs?" asked the teacher.

"Please, mum, I had a toothache," answered Tommy.

"Has it stopped?" asked the teacher sympathetically.

"I don't know," said Tommy.

"What do you mean, boy? You don't know if your tooth has stopped aching?"

"No, mum, the dentist kept it."

Policeman (producing notebook) — "Name, please?"

Motorist — "Aloysius Alastair Cholbondeley Cyprian—"

Policeman (putting book away) — "Well, don't let me catch you again."—Punch.

## THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Three weeks ago the broad prairies of Texas were covered with flowers. The blue bonnet had been at its best just a little earlier. Coursing through the Lone Star State on a flyer there were gorgeous carpets of yellow, shade shading into shade. Just now the Blue Ridge Mountains are in the full glory of adornment with honeysuckle, running from pink to rose, in masses of color and fragrance that send one's senses delirious with emotion. In other places the iris flaunts its gay blossoms and the time of the peonies is just ahead—and who is there who doesn't wait for the fragrance of the peony each season? And for the pastel tints of the great blooms?

\* \* \*

Put enough of the beauty of flowers into life and one can forget that a few days ago out in Nevada they put a man into a cell and shot gas into the enclosure until the man was dead. One can forget that there is such a thing as murder and retribution. Whoever sits under the stars and listens to the whip-poor-will will think of little else while those notes of song lift their cadence through the night air. But in the back alleys of Chicago there is never any song of the whip-poor-will. There are no robins there. Nor are there any wise old owls, nor any of nature's trappings of spring and summer. Nor are the back alleys of New York or San Francisco or Denver any different. There are squirrels in the parks, but the wise little friskers keep out of the god-forsaken places. They seek only the bright and light places where joy comes naturally to everything that has life.

\* \* \*

Humankind is so busy with the affairs of its own creation that a great part of it has no time for the natural affairs of the world into which it was born. Men have erected about their existence a maze of this and that—an enormous conglomerate of a thing called civilization and this has become so involved, so big in bulk and detail, that most of those who live in it find little time for anything keeping civilization in order, or trying to. The others spend their time trying to keep it in disorder. And so the human family goes on, caught in its own trap, snared in the warp and woof of its own seriousness and frivolities. It has made a world, composed of doings and goings-on and this world of trappings and trappings keeps its little makers busy at whirling here and there.

\* \* \*

Civilization is marvelous, but hasn't something slipped? Hasn't something gone awry, that it should be so enclosing and should for so many so completely shut out the natural world that was here when we came into it? Isn't it possible for humanity to some day find a better balance? May we not look forward to a day when we may have the blessings of this man-made civilization, without so many of its cumbersome involvements and burdens, so many of its discords and discolorations? May we not look forward to a better balance of things? To a chance for men and women to have and enjoy the world as nature made it, as well as the fine things man has made? May there not some day be more freedom from care and more freedom from the struggle just to keep going? Can't man make his civilization just a little less a trap and just a little more real as a gateway to freedom and life? Who so sees the fields and the forests in the spring, if his heart really beats, if his eyes see and his nose brings him the fragrance of it all, must wish it might be so.



## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## THE HOKUM OF SOME FACTS.

In this series of Little Essays based on the problem of Ann's age, there has been attempt to disclose some of the characteristics which surround facts of nature, facts of logic, and the vast difference between the objective and subjective mental concepts. A fact is none the less a fact whether it be material or spiritual (or mental), or whether it involve concrete or abstract truth. If we believe the fact to be true, it is a fact to us.

Nothing seems more certain than that when a thing is established as a fact, the fact is closed to further investigation. The established fact may be idiotic, may lack every essential of common sense, may deny other facts presented in the visible universe. The established fact, the generally accepted fact, persists, and is not permitted to go into the discard until years, even centuries and ages, after the absurdity of the fact is clearly demonstrated.

The invention of printing permitted the preservation in books of many idiotic facts, and we moderns accept them as true not only because of their antiquity but because we saw them in books. To question the authority of antiquity or of books is rank heresy, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, or by super-punishment of a merciless God.

We moderns must accept things on faith; our education we get out of books; most of us never feel the inspiration of original investigation. If in our education we receive instruction from the Greek philosophers of antiquity we learn that all Reality is One; that there could not possibly be any change in reality, so there is no such thing as change, and since reality is one, there couldn't possibly be anything else, or two. So everything in the world that is presented to our physical senses is mere illusion or error.

We learn also that physics assumes the existence of time, space and matter; that things have three dimensions, height, width and depth. But a geometrical point is without any physical properties; it is so infinitely small that it doesn't exist at all; it is nothing; it is inconceivable; a decillion points are as one point.

But space is too short even to mention other peculiar matters that occupy or have occupied men's minds, which have been preserved and handed down to us as bases of education.

We burn up wood or pound a rock into dust, and there seems to have been some physical or chemical change in the matter. Ice melts under certain conditions, and water evaporates and is gone. Out of these or similar circumstances or appearances grew the atomic theory of the universe, which held the imagination of men until comparatively recent years. The electromagnetic theory supplanted it, and now electrons have supplanted atoms as the something indestructible which must be the component part of matter in which there is no change possible.

Nowadays we are permitted to believe anything we wish to believe except by those persons and institutions that KNOW everything. We may

believe in ghosts or the electronic theory. We may believe the kingdom of heaven is within us or is in the skies or that it is a mere subjective mental concept and doesn't exist at all. We may believe in the principles of the Democratic party or in the all-wisdom of Republican administration of national affairs. We may believe we have reached the pinnacle of wisdom beyond which knowledge cannot go. We may believe the human race has reached the height of its glory and is ready to be crowned or that it is still groping for light.

The human mind has capacity to believe anything possible or impossible. But if we lack capacity to differentiate between subjective and objective mental conceptions, between logical inferences and facts, between dogmatic assertion and scientific inquiry, should we in all conscience attempt to mould the thoughts of our fellows or limit the scope of their wild imaginings?

On the other hand, should we accept at face value the economic philosophy and advice of smarter metaphysicians than we, or deeper mathematical thinkers than we, when deep down in our hearts we suspect that the molders of our opinions are merely seeking to assure themselves great physical comforts and satisfactions and are willing to let the devil catch the hindmost?

Figure it out for yourself.

## BUILDING PROPOSALS.

The following information is quoted from a news release just received from General Frank T. Hines, Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., dated May 14, 1926:

"Sealed Proposals marked 'Proposal for Construction and Revisions of Buildings for U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, California,' will be received by the U. S. Veterans Bureau, Room 791, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., until 11 a. m., June 21, 1926, and then and there publicly opened for the construction complete of new buildings and construction and repairs to existing buildings to be built at U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, California. This work will include steel and reinforced concrete construction, hollow tile and solid plaster partitions, brickwork, marble work, tile floors and wainscots, ironwork, steel sash, metal, spanish tile and built-up roofing, roof ventilators, metal lathing, plastering, carpentry, dumb waiter, electric power elevator, insect screens, hardware, painting, glazing, plumbing, heating, electrical work and refrigeration. Separate proposals will be received for building construction, plumbing, heating, electrical work, electric elevator and refrigeration, all as set forth on proposal sheet. Proposals will be considered only from individuals, firms or corporations possessing satisfactory financial and technical ability, equipment and organization to insure speedy completion of the contract and in making awards, the records of bidders for expedition and satisfactory performance on contracts of similar character and magnitude will be carefully considered. At the discretion of the director, drawings and specifications may be obtained upon application to the office of the Supervising Superintendent of Construction, care of U. S. Veterans Hospital, San Fernando, California. Deposit with application of a check or postal money order for \$100.00 payable to the Treasurer of the United States, is required as security for safe return of the drawings and specifications within ten days after date of opening proposals."

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**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—What is the program of the National Women's Trade Union League?

A.—Organization of workers into trade unions; equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex or race; eight-hour day and the forty-four hour week; an American standard of living; full citizenship for women; outlawry of war; closer affiliation of women workers of all countries.

Q.—What is a "button strike"?

A.—Union coal miners in good standing usually wear working buttons, issued by the union. In many cases the union members have refused to work with men not wearing buttons—thus bringing on what is called a "button strike."

**CHILD MANAGEMENT.\***

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

**12. STEALING FOR THRILLS.**

Sometimes stealing is resorted to by children purely as a means of excitement or adventure, and it may later become a habit as a result of poor training in the home.

A boy of 7 years, living in a foster home, began stealing before he was 5 years old. He was not particular what he appropriated, but preferred money—anything from pennies to five-dollar bills. He seemed to get a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction from the adventure itself; in fact, short changing his parents and cheating the storekeepers when he was sent on errands were favorite pastimes. The foster mother did not take seriously his petty thefts until he finally stole \$5. She found considerable amusement in telling, before the boy, how he had cheated a storekeeper, and was likely to excuse his delinquencies on the ground that "it was born right in him." It is true, to be sure, that the hereditary background was poor. His father was spoken of as a "worthless character," and little was known of the mother except that she died when the boy was 2 years of age. The foster mother was over-solicitous, "bending over backward," so to speak, in her efforts to be kind and just to the lad, and excusing the results of her poor training by the fact that "nothing could be expected of a boy with parents like that." This fatalistic attitude toward the undesirable habit, coupled with her lack of appreciation of its future significance, made the prognosis in this case, even at the early age of the child, very grave.

Another boy resorted to stealing merely as a means of adventure. He was finally apprehended after climbing in one of the windows on the street floor of a large apartment house and secreting himself in the closet. During the examination he stated, "My mother thinks I do these things because I got hit in the head," referring to an accident which he had had two years before, and went on to say, "But that's not the reason. I do it because I want these things and I want to get money to spend." The boy ordinarily would have been quite satisfied to allow his injury of two years before to account for his delinquency as his mother insisted upon doing, but it so happened at the moment he was being interviewed he had the desire to appear as a normal lad and not as one who was the victim of a disordered brain.

Parents may ordinarily expect such suggestions and excuses for delinquency to be accepted by the child and to act as mitigating circumstances for his misdemeanors.

**INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.**

Written for International Labor News Service

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

**THE ROTOR SHIP.**

Two weeks ago a queer craft came sailing into New York harbor. Thousands of people lined the docks to see this strange visitor from Germany—a new type of sailing vessel known as the rotor ship. Instead of wooden masts and sails, the new equipment consists only of metal masts resembling smokestacks revolving on their axes. Experiments have shown that with one-fifth of the weight of the customary rigging the rotor ship can develop 15 times the wind power of the ordinary sailing vessel.

The rotor ship does not have to be hauled out of the harbor by a tug; it starts the instant the rotors, driven by a small Diesel motor, begin to revolve. The motor can be handled by one person on the bridge, and all of the crew formerly necessary for sailing can be dispensed with. From 30 to 80 per cent can be saved on fuel by using the rotors.

The principle on which the new ship operates has been explained by its inventor, Dr. Anton Flettner, of Berlin.

"Supposing a current of air strikes a smooth cylinder, such as a smokestack or the cylinder of our rotor, what will happen? The air will pass to the right and to the left of the cylinder about evening. Now suppose that one-half of the cylinder were covered with some rough surface, such as sandpaper, what would happen? The air current, following the lines of least resistance, would pass off to the smooth side and only very little toward the roughened side.

"Suppose that we begin to turn the smooth cylinder by some mechanical means, such as an electric motor. As it revolves, one side of it, the disappearing side as you look at it from the front, will be moving in the same direction in which the air current is moving, while the other side will run counter to the air current. Naturally the air, following the lines of least resistance, will pass off toward the side where the cylinder turns with the wind. It follows that if the cylinder is turned faster than the velocity of the wind, there is absolutely no friction on one side, and the whole current will be deflected to that side with such vehemence and with such crowding that suction ensues on the side revolving with the wind, while on the side coming up against the wind a pressure against the cylinder is produced.

"The rotor ship can be made to reverse its direction by merely reversing the motors. To turn the boat about, one cylinder is made to turn in one direction and the other cylinder in the opposite direction."

(Note: Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.)

"I have always believed in the right of the laboring class to form unions and to insist upon collective bargaining. In this day of organizations, combinations and mergers by capital, it must not be expected that each workingman shall have to contend alone with the ultra-selfishness and cold discriminations of corporate management. These rights have elevated labor to its proper sphere and dignity. There was a time when the world's work was performed without capital, but never without labor. Hence in the division of income from a business I would give wages a priority over dividends, because human happiness and civilization rests upon the welfare and happiness of the laboring man."—Representative Greenwood of Indiana.

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## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Up to the time of writing these items complete official returns from the International election held May 26 were not available. According to press dispatches from Indianapolis, the election of Charles P. Howard of Chicago as president of the I. T. U. is practically assured. The election of the balance of the executive council is in doubt, with indications pointing to the success of Messrs. Brown and Hays and the second vice-presidency in doubt. Complete official returns may change one or more of these results. The officers-elect will assume their duties on November 1.

The scale committee of No. 21, which has been negotiating with the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association of this city for the past several months in an effort to arrive at a new agreement, held a meeting with the publishers' committee Tuesday of this week, and after an all-day session, requested that the questions at issue be placed in the hands of a board of arbitration. The publishers' association was the moving party in this proceeding, they having notified the union last November that a new agreement was desired by them, and furnished the union with a copy of their new proposal. As soon as possible thereafter the union formulated and presented a counter-proposition, and it has been these two propositions that the two committees have been attempting to formulate into a concrete whole. After numerous meetings it became apparent to the union's committee that no agreement could be reached in conciliation and as a last recourse requested that the matter be submitted to a board of arbitration under the existing arbitration agreement. G. S. Hollis and President Stauffer will represent the union on the board of arbitration and as soon as the publishers name their representatives on the board an attempt will be made to select a fifth man to act as chairman of the board and hearings begun.

Representative Philip Johnson left Tuesday for Denver, where he will meet in conference with representatives of No. 49, and will go to Indianapolis from Denver, where the appeal of Denver Union from the recent arbitration award, in which they received nothing, will be reheard by the international board of arbitration.

The many friends of S. V. Arneson, formerly a member of the Call-Post chapel, will be surprised to know that he was the one doughboy out of the millions sent to France during the late war to be chosen as the typical specimen of the American soldier from which to copy a model for a statue. A famous French sculptor chose Mr. Arneson to pose for him in the making of the statue which now adorns a cemetery in France.

Head Machinist Reed of the Los Angeles Herald has been spending several days visiting friends in this city.

D. W. McAleese and A. R. Noyes of the Bulletin chapel have hired subs for indefinite stretches and are reported to have left for the Southern California coast, where they will engage in commercial fishing during the summer months. Both ardent sportsmen, these gentlemen will attempt to make their catches pay for their summer outings.

Several additions of new machinery have been added to the Call-Post chapel during the past few weeks. One model 26 and four model 25 linotype machines have been installed, and two Ludlows and an Elrod lead and slug caster are the latest additions.

"Jimmie" Burns of Sacramento spent a few days during the week calling on his host of friends in the Bay district.

Walter Rowley, formerly a member of No. 21, but for the past few years a resident of Medford, Oregon, accompanied by his wife, motored to the Bay district and visited old friends. Mr. Rowley

is reported to have forsaken the printing game for the real estate business.

M. D. Ward is again at work in the ad alley of the Bulletin chapel.

Conrad Scheel, superintendent of the Pernau-Walsh Printing Company is playing the game of "hide-and-seek" in the tall timbers of Los Gatos, where there is balm for the heart in the music of the trees—printorially speaking, away from rush jobs and the grind of the print shop. When last heard from Mr. and Mrs. Scheel are enjoying the trip immensely.

The five intertypes of the Pernau-Walsh Company are now equipped with the Margagh Self-Feeders. Roy Winans is chief machinist and has them eating out of his hand, Harold Dick still retaining his old position.

Bert Aff, son of William Aff of the Reynard Press, is recovering slowly from an auto and street car accident of a few weeks ago. Mrs. Bertram Aff, when hearing of the accident, hurried back from New York.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

Jerry Heilman, proofreader, left during the past week for a six weeks' trip through the East and South. Jerry will visit all the large cities between here and Philadelphia, the latter being his "old home town," where he will pass about a week. From there Jerry will go by boat to New Orleans, where he will take the southern route for the Pacific coast, and will stop to take in the scenic grandeur of the Grand Canyon and the "sights" at Hollywood before he completes his tour.

W. A. Clifford, bankman, left the latter part of last week for his ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains, where he will just "putter around" and rest for a couple of weeks.

C. W. Tyree left the first part of the week for an extended visit in the southern part of the State. He expects to take in most of the points of interest as far south as San Diego.

L. J. Muir passed most of last week touring through Solano County with his family, not forgetting to take along his trusty radio so as to test out its reception. From reports Louie will spend the rest of the summer perfecting his set.

R. M. Dollar, Ludlow operator, who has been seriously ill with flu-pneumonia the past three weeks, is recuperating rapidly and expects to return to work within the next week. In a letter to "Heinie" Wolcott, in which Robert expressed sincere thanks for the card of well wishes for his quick recovery and which was square signed by numerous co-workers, he stated he was able to be up, and outside of being weak he was feeling fine.

W. L. Mackey is confined to his home in Burlingame with a slight congestion, which, while painful, is not considered serious. Walter expects to be able to return to work the first of the week.

### Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Planning a world tour, Harry Beach wants to get in touch with someone craving to travel, working occasionally en route to pay expenses. Genial, witty and good natured, Harry should make an ideal traveling companion.

Carrying lots of pep, some money and his family, Harry Bird started in his Essex Sunday

on a two-day visit to Stockton. He brought the family back but used the pep and money on the way. Near Hayward the master gear went floey, necessitating a tow. In Hayward he phoned to Oakland for parts, which were put aboard a bus, the driver of which forgetfully carried them to San Jose, but on the return trip his memory was better and he unloaded them. At 4:00 in the afternoon Bird got started again and was as far as Livermore, where a spring broke and—well, to shorten the story, Bird, who left home at 6:00 a. m., reached his destination at midnight.

Gilroy Hot Springs and vicinity were visited

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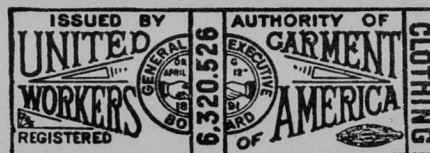
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**Co-op Brands—Dreadnaught Brands are on the "We Don't Patronize List," United Garment Workers of America.**



on Decoration Day by Wm. Kierns. "Bill" drove his Studebaker, and says the highway was so crowded if one more machine had tried to get on it, Booth could have learned something more about packing sardines.

Others who refrained from work on the holiday were "Pop" Piersol and "Pop" Greer, the Daily News' Gold Dust Twins. Where they went or what they did is known to no man and he won't tell.

A chance to buy a 1917 Buick—Alfie Moore wants to sell. Sneak into the safety deposit box, not very many times though, pry loose \$50 in lawful currency or gold coin, present it to Mr. Moore and become sole owner. Alfie bought it to make a 1200-mile trip, the accomplishment of which leaves him possessed of something he has no further need.

Long words are Jack Griffin's play fellows; jawbreakers are his delight, and mostly he trends to hendecasyllabic conversation. When Night Machinist Charley Reed put a thermometer in the metal pot of Jack's machine and apparently forgot it, he was reminded, or would have been if he had understood the avalanche of language, in these words: "Please acquit me of obtruding in, or becoming unduly officious regarding your duties, yet permit an interrogation anent the heat-resisting qualities of the Fahrenheit indicator in No. 5's crucible." Since then Charley spends his afternoons in the park feeding peanuts to the squirrels.

#### WEALTH DRIFTS TO FEW.

Interesting information on the concentration of wealth is included in a report issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

In estimating distribution of wealth among individuals, the commission examined 43,000 probate records in 24 typical counties and also estimated unprobated estates.

"On that basis," the commission said, "about one per cent of the number of decedents owned 59 per cent of the estimated wealth and 13 per cent of the number of decedents owned over 90 per cent."

Concentration of wealth diminished in the later years of the 1912-22 period, but in counties having a city of more than 50,000 population the average estate was larger and the concentration greater.

The concentration in ownership of natural resources is most pronounced. In 1922, the summary said "six companies controlled about one-third of the developed water power; eight companies, three-fourths of the unmined anthracite coal; two companies, over one-half of the iron ore reserves; four companies, nearly one-half of the copper reserves."

#### VALUE OF SUNSHINE.

The value of sunshine as a treatment for tuberculosis is unknown to the public, said William J. Bell, minister of health, Ontario, Canada, in an address to a convention of the American Health Congress.

"The manner in which sunshine acts in order to produce such cures is still but poorly understood," he said. "The evidence of its beneficial action is, however, sufficiently clear cut to warrant us in believing it is a powerful stimulant of the natural defense of the body against tuberculosis and probably against many other infections as well. It is reasonable to think that sunshine is just as essential for the development and health of a child as is food."

Dr. Frederick F. Tisdall of Toronto said mothers should be told of the importance of sunlight as a factor in the production of healthy infants.

#### "ANTI-TRUST LAW A DEAD LETTER."

By Hon. Frank R. Gooding  
United States Senator From Idaho.

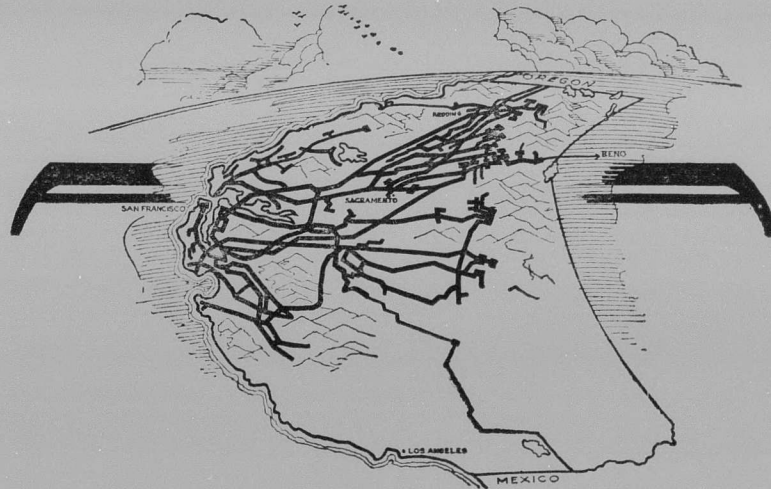
It is impossible to correct evils of our industrial system through the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission.

I have not forgotten that when we had one of the Assistant Attorneys General before the Interstate Commerce Committee he told the story of how they transact business in these days. They do it around the table. There is no record of any conspiracy or any combination to increase prices.

They do it in a very simple way. In an investigation by the government of the General Electric Company it was shown that while the sale of the little light bulbs constitutes only 20 per cent of the business of that company, their profits from that source are 60 per cent of the total profits of the company.

Under the improved methods of doing business the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is pretty nearly a dead letter on the statute books.

It is not enforced and never has been enforced, and under the present methods of doing business it is practically impossible to enforce it.



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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of May 28, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President W. P. Stanton.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Bakery Drivers, J. E. Mullen, vice C. E. Heller. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Milton L. Schmidt, thanking Council for the kind reception accorded him. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson, acknowledging receipt of communication relative to S. B. 3983, providing for a Department of Safety. From the office of the Mayor, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolutions, relative to the existing industrial conditions. From the Union Label Collar Company, requesting a further demand for the Bell Brand Collars. Scope circular, Civil Service Commission, for bookkeepers, June 24, City Hall.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Communication relative to the distribution of water down the peninsula.

Referred to Trades Union Promotional League—From the Union Label Trades Department, relative to the campaign for the union label, card and button from August 29 to September 11, inclusive.

**Requests Complied With**—From Musicians' Union, relative to California Park, San Rafael, employing non-union musicians for dancing on Saturday nights, and requesting the Council's good offices in the matter. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing Summary of Reports of Labor Banks and requesting information as to labor banks in this city.

**Resolution**—Introduced by Delegate George Kidwell, requesting the Council to endorse the appropriation of \$50,000 for the proposed reappraisal and investigation of property in the city and county, for the purpose of determining an equitable basis of taxation, and to urge the Board of Supervisors to proceed without delay in putting it into effect. Moved that the resolutions be adopted. Carried. Resolution reads:

Whereas, In the budget for the fiscal year 1926-27, just passed to print by the Board of Supervisors, there is included an appropriation of \$50,000 for a scientific appraisal of taxable property in the city and county, for the purpose of determining an equitable basis of taxation thereof; and

Whereas, It is a matter of general knowledge that such proposed investigation will result in an important increase in the total assessment roll, and will therefore reduce the tax rate of the average property owner of the city and county; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting this 28th day of May, 1926, that we endorse the said appropriation for the proposed reappraisal and investigation, and urge the Board of Supervisors to proceed without delay in putting it into effect; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to His Honor the Mayor, to the Assessor, to the Board of Supervisors, and to the press of San Francisco.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended indorsement of wage scale of Miscellaneous Employees, Local 110, subject to the endorsement of its international union. The Hatters' wage scale was laid over for one week to enable the union's representative to appear before the committee to explain the new bill of prices. Your committee recommends that the chair be empowered to appoint a non-partisan political committee, in accordance with the instructions of the American Federation of Labor, consisting of

one delegate for each affiliated union, such appointment to be subject to change by the respective unions, and that an invitation be extended to all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in this city, to send one delegate each to the convention to be called in the near future by the San Francisco Labor Council. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Iron-Steel Workers—Have signed agreement with employers for another year. Barbers—Are striving for a Sunday closing law in this State; have had a law enacted in New York which was signed by the Governor. Auto Mechanics—Are making another attempt to organize all the workers in the auto industry; requested the assistance of all unions. Bakery Drivers—Will picnic at Paradise Park, Sunday, May 30.

**Trades Union Promotional League**—Requested a further demand for the union label, card and button; two stores in this city carry Bell brand union-labeled collars; are making progress.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved that the firms of Goldstone Bros. and the Co-op Manufacturing Companies be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

**Nominations**—For members of Organizing Committee—J. R. Matheson, John A. Rudd, Robert Kretzberg and George Cullen were placed in nomination. Moved that nominations be closed; carried. Moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for those nominated; carried.

The Secretary announced that he had cast the ballot and the chair declared the delegates duly elected to serve for the balance of the year.

**Receipts**—\$437.30. **Expenses**—\$246.30.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,  
Secretary.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.  
Foster's Lunches.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission  
Jenny Wren Stores.  
Market Street R. R.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Phillips Baking Company.  
Regent Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

## BENDER'S

### The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes  
for Men

Martha Washington  
Shoes for Women



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### POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

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Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street  
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco  
Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

### Sterling Auto Top Co.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING  
AND TRIMMING

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**Dr. Wilson**  
CURES YOUR  
COFFEE  
TROUBLES

38c--40c--45c--50c

2 Stores. Granada Market, Market St. bet. 3d & 4th  
Factory: Mission St. bet. 7th & 8th

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### ED. JONES

### HARDWARE & TOOL CO.

### THE TOOL STORE

TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES

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Near Eighth Street

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SUITABLE FOR  
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AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN  
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.



## INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

## Department of Labor

**Bolivia:** Indian Bearers Estopped—The prefecto of La Paz has issued an order that no Indian is permitted to carry trunks, packages, boxes or other burdens from the two railroad stations of La Paz, a practice which has prevailed in La Paz since the advent of the railroads. Until this order went into effect, hundreds of Indians were seen daily staggering along the streets under huge burdens of freight from the stations. All freight and passenger equipment must, in the future, be handled by trucks.

**Brazil:** Immigration—The Paulista Railway Company has published figures showing that it transported 30,471 immigrants into the interior of the State of Sao Paulo during the calendar year 1924. From 1882 to 1924, inclusive, 832,334 immigrants were gratuitously transported by the company.

**Japanese Scientific Mission**—A Japanese scientific mission, composed of some ten persons, has arrived in Para, dispatched at the suggestion of the Tokyo Cotton Spinning Association, to study the prospect of the cultivation and development of that product in the Amazon Valley.

**France:** Agricultural Laborers—Agricultural laborers are in demand, the government bureau advertising in Paris newspapers for workers needed in the departments of the Seine, Seine et Oise, Seine et Marne, and Oise.

**Vital Statistics**—Compared with 1924, French records for 1925 indicate an increase of about 17,000 births, an increase of more than 29,000 deaths, and a decrease of about 2000 marriages.

**Germany:** Emigration—Government statistics show that the ratio of emigration from Wurtemberg and Baden in 1925 was higher than for any part of Germany except Hamburg and Bremen. From Wurtemberg 190, and from Baden 201 out of every 100,000 inhabitants emigrated.

**Unemployment**—The government of Wurtemberg has announced construction projects, chiefly for highways, canals, and water control and supply systems, which would furnish 600,000 days' work for the unemployed. These projects are, of course, dependent upon necessary capital.

**New Zealand:** Immigration—As indicative of the constant and steady immigration from the British Isles to New Zealand, 8711 arrivals are reported at the Port of Auckland for the last quarter; while during the same period there were 6062 departures.

## BAKER WANTED.

Any baker, or other member of organized labor, knowing the whereabouts of Peter Lehr, formerly a member of Local No. 205, of Milwaukee, Wis., who left that city in 1919, and is now supposed to be in San Francisco or some other point in California, will send word to his mother, who is anxious to locate him in connection with some real estate transfer. Information concerning him should be addressed to Mrs. Lehr, 32 W. 37th street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## SACCO LOSES APPEAL.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has upheld the conviction of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti, who were convicted in July, 1921, of the murder the year before of a shoe company paymaster and guard in South Braintree. An appeal has been taken.

The case has attracted wide attention because of alleged trial irregularities, and the many alibi witnesses for the accused.

Two conventions of the American Federation of Labor urged a new trial for the two men.

## AIR IN BALLOON TIRES.

Although the motorists of the country are by this time sold on the many advantages that the balloon tire has brought, they have not yet learned the vital importance of guarding against under-inflation, which means a heavy loss in mileage and an unnecessary addition to overhead expense, according to Louis P. Signer, manager of the free emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association.

In a statement issued this week Signer said that he based this opinion not only on the experience of his own "trouble shooters," who change many tires for women driving alone, but also on reports received from the American Automobile Association, the nation-wide organization of motorists with which the State Association is affiliated. He said that it was unanimously agreed by the service men attached to the emergency road service divisions of affiliated A. A. A. clubs that at the moment one of the big lessons that the car owners should take to heart is the importance of keeping balloon tires properly inflated.

"Three pounds of air does not mean much to the average owner, but it would mean a great deal more to him if he were to realize that an under-inflation of three pounds in a balloon tire calling for 27 pounds reduces the mileage of that tire by more than two thousand miles," Signer said.

"There is little similarity in high and low pressure tires. The balloon contains fewer plies of sustaining cotton fabric and a greater volume of air than the high pressure tire. There is a smaller volume of air in the older tires, but the air is maintained at higher pressure.

"Having fewer plies of fabric, the balloon tire flexes more when in contact with road irregularities. The sidewalls vibrate rapidly, bending like a piece of wire in the hand. If they bend too far, the cotton cords will break and the plies will separate, causing premature thread wear and reduced mileage."

Signer also said that the Association road service men have found that very few of the balloon tire users have taken the fact to heart that the pressure in the tire should vary with the load. A heavy burden will crush the tire to the rim if the air volume is insufficient. If the pressure is too high, the tire will rupture. As there is no set of rules for the tire pressure for any two makes of cars, he suggested that motorists consult their tire dealers as to the necessary inflation for their tires under varying conditions.

## ATTACK SEATTLE RECORD.

A receiver has been asked of the Superior Court in Seattle for the Daily Union Record; a finance company, from whom it is alleged the paper borrowed money, made the request; the latter company is defunct and the amount wanted was borrowed some time ago. The Record is now owned by a private company.

"What's the matter, little boy?"

"Ma's gone and drowned all the kittens."

"Dear me! That's too bad."

"Yep, she—boo-hoo—promised me I could do it."—Bison.

Phone Hemlock 599

## The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.  
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Market and Haight Streets  
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1080 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 26 Third St.  
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EASIEST TERMS

EASTERN  
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We Give and Redeem American Trading  
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It is possible to sit in a boat, to row industriously, and yet to make no progress against the current. If the course is changed a little, the boat moves forward. Some people work hard without making real progress. Many have savings accounts here to help them get ahead.

## HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
783 Market Street, near Fourth  
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## DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

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GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

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**M. Friedman & Co.**

259-273 POST ST., NEAR STOCKTON.

FAMOUS FOR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Everything for  
your home—  
Your word's good  
for all the credit  
you want.



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Until 9:30

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Leo Cassidy of the pile drivers, Charles A. Gannon of the steamfitters, James Ford of the waiters.

Civil service examination for bookkeepers will be held in the examination chambers at the City Hall at 1:30 p. m. Thursday, June 24. The tests will be graded on a 100 per cent basis as follows: Theory and practice, 60; relative capacity, 25; experience, 10; clerical experience under the municipal government of San Francisco, 5.

Proposed reapportionment of city property has been indorsed by the Labor Council. The resolution, which is to be submitted to the Board of Supervisors, provides for \$50,000 to be spent on a scientific and equitable reassessment. Specific cases have been reported where property has been sold at a figure greatly in excess of the assessed value. A properly apportioned assessment would reduce taxes to the average householder, labor representatives say.

The new wage scale suggested by Miscellaneous Employees Local No. 110 has met with approval of the Labor Council. This covers extra and temporary employment, and provides for an increase of \$1 a day, and 25 cents on the hourly rate. The new scale for eight hours is \$5.

Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council displayed unusual attention when demure little Claire Basford, representing the Henry Duffy Players, was presented to the Labor Council Friday night. Miss Basford told her audience that Duffy was anxious to make arrangements with the lodges for presentation of performances in the President and Alcazar Theatres. Delegates lauded Duffy for his activities in favor of organized labor.

Four men have been nominated to serve on the organizing committee of the Labor Council. Those selected are Jack Matheson, John A. Rudd, Robert Kreutzberg and George Cullen.

The Co-op Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of overalls and mechanics' clothing, has been placed on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council.

There are now 59 organizations affiliated with the Trades Union Promotional League on a one per cent per capita basis, according to Secretary W. G. Desepte. A committee is visiting the unions endeavoring to secure the per capita support of all local organizations represented by the American Federation of Labor.

The entertainment and ball of the Auto Mechanics' Union will be held tomorrow night in California Hall and the arrangements committee announces that a splendid program has been provided for those who attend. All members of unions are invited.

Arrangement for the picnic of the Molders' Union at California Park, near San Rafael, have been almost completed and the indications are that the variety of entertainment provided will be such as to suit all tastes. The picnic is being given in the hope that in this way additional funds may be raised to carry on the fight against the open shop which the molders have been carrying for more than three years. All are invited to attend. The date is June 20th.

"The crowning folly of this age is its faith in force. The militarists believe in physical force. The legalists believe in legal force. The sociologists believe in the force of public opinion, and of course they are more nearly right than the other two. But, after all, for every kind of misconduct corrected by force of any kind, there are 10,000 errors that are corrected by man's instinctive and natural love of justice and the desire for righteousness."—Representative Huddleston of Alabama.

### CIVIL RIGHTS DENIED.

The Essex Trades Council of Newark, N. J., makes vigorous protest to Governor Moore against outrages committed on Passaic textile strikers by county and city officials.

The strikers have rejected efforts by President McMahon and the United Textile Workers to affiliate with the regular trade union movement, but trade unionists declare that the rights of every person must be assured.

"This is not the first time," the unionists say, "that the constitutional rights of workers and citizens have been suspended by officials in towns and cities of New Jersey where textile mills are located, and we deem it time that a halt be called.

"If any strikes in Passaic and Bergen counties have violated the law, New Jersey statutes provide for their punishment and there is no reason for authorities themselves to violate the constitution and deprive the people of their civil rights.

"The right of free speech, free press and free assemblage has been denied and we, as citizens of New Jersey, should enter a vigorous protest."

The resolutions urge the governor to investigate the unlawful practices of these public officials.

### FATHERS WARNED OF PARTYISM.

At the annual meeting of the National Industrial Council the primary system was denounced and these anti-union employers recommended that the people "get back without delay to the basis of responsible party government." Primary elections is the result of party evils the N. I. C. overlooks or ignores. The people became enraged at caucus rule that scandalized patriots and brought the United States Senate, then known as the House of Lords, into popular contempt. When our government was launched the party system was unknown. No reference to it is found in the proceedings of the Constitutional convention. Later, when men divided on the question of a centralized government or states' rights, the Father of his Country warned fellow citizens against the evils of partyism. Washington's utterance was prophetic. He visioned evils that are now evident to every unselfish citizen. "Responsible party government" is one of those catchy phrases that is intended to deceive. Those who use it seek privileges or special grants. They dare not present their cause to the voters, but must depend on secrecy, party frenzy and caucus discipline that puts party expediency and party reward above their country's good.

### THE LEISURE CLASSES.

(Anonymous.)

There was a little beggar maid  
Who wed a king, long ago;  
Of course the taste that he displayed  
Was criticized by folks who know  
Just what formalities and things  
Are due to beggar maids and kings.

But straight the monarch made reply:  
"There is small difference, as I live,  
Between our station! She and I  
Subsist on what the people give.  
We do not toil with strength and skill,  
And, pleasing Heaven, never will."

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET  
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